(XLIXth, YEAR.) THE (No. 2476.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1794.

COPENHAGEN, *March* 4.

NOTWITHSTANDING all possible inquiry has been made to discover the cause of the dreadful conflagration by which the royal palace was consumed, nothing has appeared that tends to elucidate the matter further than to lead us to suppose that the catastrophe in question happened from fire lurking in the pipes of the kachells (or stoves) which were used for heating the different apartments, which pipes were conducted between the floors. This idea seems confirmed by the palace being full of smoke long before the fire burst out; and when the flames appeared, they broke out in different parts at once. The violence of the smoke suffocated fifty people, and prevented many (particularly those who inhabited the upper parts of the palace) from saving any of their goods.—The high wind which blew, and the height of the building, which was 114 feet, rendered the best engines of no use. The flames could not burst through the roof, it being covered with copper; but as soon as the beams were consumed, every thing fell in.

The alacrity of all degrees of people upon the melancholy event was great beyond description, and various acts of courage were shewn upon the occasion—among the rest the following is too remarkable not to be particularly noticed: Captain Eberlin and Mr. Handevad, a merchant, had exerted themselves so long to save people and goods, that the stairs were burnt down by which they were to escape, and nothing was left but to tie some window curtains together, and let themselves down to the balcony; but when they came there, it seemed impossible for them to get any further; and from the progress of the flames they were in imminent danger of perishing, when an intrepid sailor found means to fasten a rope to the balcony and, swarming up it, he took one of the gentlemen under his right arm, and holding the other fast with his teeth by the cloaths, he brought them both down safely to the ground by letting himself down with his left hand.

It was thought that the calamity of the fire at the palace would for a time have stopped the equipment of the fleet, for the protection of our neutrality, but the zeal of the citizens in contributing to repair the loss will rather accelerate than delay the fitting out of that fleet.

The number of people who lost their lives at the fire is greater than was at first said, and amounts to 130.

The ruins of the conflagration have been fenced in, that the workmen may not be hindered, and they have already dug many valuables from the rubbish.

LANDAU, *April* 1.

The troops of the republic have taken a position near Pearl, where they have raised batteries and entrenchments. These movements have forced the Austrian troops on the side of Treves to advance.

Great preparations are making in the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle to approach Treves and Manheim. The latter place is to be bombarded.

LEGHORN, *April* 6.

The British forces have not yet made any attack upon Bastia, but they are making the necessary preparations to invest the place by sea and land, with apparent success. Two frigates have been stationed off the place with mortars on board to bombard it.

VALENCIENNES, *April* 16.

The greatest part of our grand army is now encamped near Engle Fontaine, where it has been this day reviewed by the emperor, who has fixed for his return to Brussels the day after to-morrow—His solemn inauguration as duke of Brabant, will take place on the 23d instant, and on the 26th he will go to the chateau of Marlemont.

Last Sunday, as the emperor was walking in the park at Brussels, a foreigner of a very suspicious appearance seemed extremely anxious to approach his majesty. He was observed and arrested by one of the officers on duty, who, on his being unable to assign any probable reason for his pressing near the emperor, took him into custody.

From his first interrogatory it appears, that he is a stone-cutter by trade, and arrived two days ago from Switzerland, in order to follow his business at Brussels; but as he is an utter stranger to all the people of his profession in that town and his depositions contradict each other in some very material points, he has not yet been released.

BREST, *April* 14.

A sight of our harbour might induce some to think they were on the banks of the Thames, so great is the quantity of English ships taken by the ships of the republic. Within these few days a large number has arrived with cargoes of very valuable articles.

An English privateer of 20 guns, has this day been brought into port, together with a large merchantman richly laden. If a violent storm had not come on, which obliged several of our frigates to return to port, the captures would have been more numerous.

PARIS, *March* 31.

The municipality has resolved to let out all the pleasure ground and national fields for cultivation. Every citizen is to subscribe a small sum for as much ground as he can cultivate, and the committee of agriculture will supply every one with seeds and grain, at a low price.

The society of Jacobins, fearing that the ease with which persons confined in the houses of arrest are permitted to hold communication with those abroad, may become dangerous to the public cause, has demanded that they be denied ink and paper.

GENERAL ORDERS, March 11.

"Brothers,

"Let us watch the prisons—a plot is going forward against liberty in those asylums. The guilty prisoners want to force open the gates at any rate—let them tremble—if one of them dares to lift his criminal hand upon the guard, the law shall be terrible; slow in punishing when it endeavours to reclaim the guilty, it shall then be speedy and inexorable. The judges in such circumstances, will know how to apply it judiciously.

"Villains, disturbers, agents of Pitt, enemies to liberty, calumniate the suburbs—they report them to be in a ferment. You ought to arrest those calumniators—bring them before the magistrates—take down their names, surnames, age, residence, and profession—then shall their means be known, with that invisible power which keeps them in pay to agitate the peaceful republican, who wants no other fortune but justice and reason.

(Signed) "HENRIOT, Commandant general."

LIMERICK, *February* 19.

Mr. Knearsborough, who was sentenced some time ago to death in Carlow, and was afterwards transported, found means to effect his escape, and is at present an officer in the French service. He wrote a letter to his principal prosecutor, near Dublin—we have been favoured with a copy—it is as follows:

"YOU INFERNAL SCOUNDREL,

"I am now in France, colonel of a regiment of brave SANS CULOTTES. I remember your friendly office, and by the eternal G— I will reward you accordingly. We intend immediately for Ireland, and I shall most assuredly have the honour of introducing you to the GUILLOTINE.

I am, &c."

DUBLIN, *April* 28.

It is now reported and that with confidence, in the first circles here, that the true motive for the emperor of Germany's visit to Flanders and Valenciennes, is for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the republic of France—nay further—that the emperor has positively offered to acknowledge the independence of the French republic—provided they guarantee the possession of the Netherlands to the house of Austria.

Farther, that this proposal was made with the knowledge of the cabinet of Britain—who hold out on the sole condition of monarchy being registered in France—and without that, and the abolition of the Jacobin club, Britain would never treat—here, for the present, rests all negotiation.

It is however thought that the emperor will conclude a peace, and that the entire burthen of the war will devolve solely on Britain and Ireland.

This report in a great measure accounts for the late inaction of the great armies of the north.

By the vessels lately arrived from New-York, &c. we have American papers down to the 10th of last month.—Public affairs there are becoming highly interesting.

The general sentiment is running gradually into a hatred of English measures, if we are to believe their public resolutions, and the toasts given at public meetings; which we think rather a better criterion to judge of the sentiments of any people, than by anonymous publications. The president's birth day has been celebrated with unusual applause, throughout the whole continent. In the toasts given on this occasion, we do not find one solitary instance of any thing favourable to England, or the cause in which she is embarked.

SALEM, *June* 10.

Yesterday captain Rust, of this port, arrived from Bourdeaux, whence he sailed in company with 22 other American vessels, on the 2d of April. We find by him, that the following principles are established there:—That all vessels which carry provisions are allowed to sell for hard money or assignats; if the former, they are not permitted to bring away any French produce; if the latter, they have that liberty:—That if a vessel arrives there with any other cargo than provisions, or (having disposed of her cargo in Spain, Britain, &c.) with money, they are allowed to depart in ballast only.—We further learn, that the French cruisers were greatly successful, their prizes arriving in different ports every day; above 100 sail had been sent into Brest, a short time previous to his sailing. The people were in high spirits, and set all their enemies at defiance; and innumerable multitudes were ready to march to the armies, whenever called for.

Captain Tittle arrived yesterday from Jamaica, after a long passage. He was carried in there by a cruiser, but had the good luck to get away without being libelled; while others are neither tried nor permitted to depart. Two packets are due there; and they say they wait orders by them how to act.

BOSTON, *June* 13.

From Halifax, June 5.

On Sunday last arrived here from Virginia, his majesty's ships Dædalus, commanded by Sir Charles Knowles, and Terpsichore, captain Bowen.

The Dædalus sailed from England last fall bound for this place, but meeting with a course of severe storms, and having received great damages, besides having sprung her main-mast and fore-mast, so as not to be able to carry sail on them, she was obliged to put into Norfolk; at which time two French frigates were in the Chesapeake. On her arrival there, she got in two new masts, and having completed the other necessary repairs, Sir Charles Knowles intended immediately to proceed to this place; but just as the ship was ready for sea, a French fleet, consisting of two ships of the line, four frigates and two corvettes, arrived from France, to convey home a fleet of French merchantmen which had been lying in the Chesapeake. Those ships were immediately so stationed as to block up the Dædalus, and to render her departure impossible. In this mortifying situation, the officers and crew of the Dædalus have been exposed to every mean insult, both from the French and Americans, that it is possible to conceive of.

But great merit is due to Sir Charles Knowles, his officers, and ship's company, for the steady contempt with which they have uniformly repelled a conduct so unmanly and ungenerous. To insult an enemy so very inferior in force, while it betrays every mark of cowardly little minds, in the breast of the brave man, of any nation who hears it, will excite a generous abhorrence and indignation. One great object intended by these insults, was, if possible, to provoke the people of the Dædalus to some seeming impropriety of conduct, that might form a pretence for them to take advantage of, to proceed to greater outrages. Sir Charles Knowles saw into their designs, and by the steady discipline maintained in the Dædalus, rendered their insidious intentions abortive.

The 20th of April, the French fleet, consisting of about 150 sail, convoyed by two ships of the line and six frigates, sailed for France. After the departure of the fleet, the Concorde frigate, and a corvette of 17 guns, moved up to Crany island.

About the beginning of May, three musket balls were discharged into the Dædalus, from an American fort erected nearly opposite to where she was anchored. On Sir Charles Knowles's remonstrating to the governor on this shameful proceeding, some inquiry was made, and the persons who had discharged the muskets, it was supposed, would be punished.

On the 14th of May, despairing of the arrival of any British ship to their relief, Sir Charles Knowles ordered the Dædalus to unmoor, with a determination to proceed to sea early the next morning. The ship was unmoored accordingly, and every arrangement made for her departure, when the most pleasing sensations were suddenly excited throughout the ship, by the joyful and unexpected arrival of a small boat along side, in which was a midshipman belonging to his majesty's ship Terpsichore, dispatched by captain Bowen, to acquaint Sir Charles Knowles, that that ship was at anchor in Lynhaven bay, and that he was ready to cooperate with him. On a return being sent to this message by Sir Charles Knowles, the Terpsichore proceeded up the river to Hampton Road, where both ships joined and saluted each other by three cordial cheers.

The 15th and 16th of May, the weather was stormy and disagreeable; but the wind becoming fair on the 17th, in the morning, the Dædalus and Terpsichore got under way, and proceeded to the Lower Road, where the Concorde and corvette were lying, and passing them, proceeded down the bay. About three quarters of an hour afterwards, after having taken all the men out of the corvette, and increasing thereby her ship's company to above 500 men, the Concorde got under way and followed the ships down the bay. To increase this gasconading appearance, she made a great display of grappling irons, and other arrangements for boarding. At ten o'clock his majesty's ships reached Cape Henry, and proceeded four or five

miles to sea, then hove to, to wait for the Concorde. At 11 o'clock the Concorde reached Cape Henry, where citizen Van Dogen saw fit prudently to come to anchor. The Dædalus and Terpsichore stood off and on, under an easy sail, till the next morning, when they stood in to Cape Henry; but could see nothing of the Concorde. They passed the whole day of the 18th at a little distance from the Cape, and on the morning of the 19th stood in again; when finding it in vain to wait any longer, they proceeded for this port, leaving the *Sans Culottes* quietly to return and sing "*The Carmagnole*," and citizen Van Dogen, if possible, to make out a tale for the convention, that will save his head from the guillotine.

It appears by the statements under Halifax head, that captain Van Dogen did not look sharp after the Dædalus and Terpsichore. It was said, when he returned to Norfolk, he was unable to come up with them. Slow sailing vessels indeed, that could not overtake others that were lying to! But then this is a Halifax account, and is not to be credited!!

In contradiction of the Halifax news, it is said several arrivals from Norfolk mention the Concorde's chasing the British frigates 48 hours.

NEW-YORK, *June* 13.

We hear the British government of Canada feel such apprehension of an attack from the justly exasperated Americans, that a body of troops is ordered from Quebec to Montreal. What part of the frontiers they are destined for is not known.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Domingo, to a respectable house in this city.

Mole St. Nicholas, 26th May, 1794.

"The reinforcements which have lately arrived from the Windward islands, are already gone against Port-au-Prince—that small fleet consists of four men of war, six frigates and twelve transports, with four or 5000 men. We wait with much impatience the result of that expedition, the success of which will hasten and determine the reduction of the whole island—one thing only creates uneasiness, and it is the embargo laid on in your ports; its duration would prove very prejudicial to us—but we hope that all causes of grievances between you and the English will soon (if they are not already) be removed to the entire satisfaction of the United States, for the glory and prosperity of which we form the most sincere wishes."

June 18. The letter of *Master Frederick* (duke of York) *to his papa*, mentioned in our last, is so puerile, and its contents of so little consequence, that we do not conceive that the sacrifice of a column for its deposit would be acceptable to our readers: It does not appear by it, that any thing more had taken place, than a *brave* attack, by *eight columns*, upon a few *out-posts* of the republican army, which *out-posts* they *bravely* repulsed, after fighting like *British Lions* ("especially those under MY immediate command") and losing *three* killed and *six* wounded! It further appears, that there was an *intention* of *beginning* the seige of LANDRIECES, which is probably the head-quarters of the republican army!

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Yesterday morning captain Rogers, of the British frigate Quebec, came up to this city, and waited on the governor, at his seat at Greenwich. The business of this interview has not yet transpired, and the public curiosity is greatly excited on account of it. In the afternoon the Quebec, Rogers, of thirty-six, and the Alarm, Carpenter, of thirty-two guns, came up, and moored at the southward of Governor's Island, agreeably to the late orders.

These frigates, with seven others which sailed with them, are part of admiral Jervis's squadron, which was destined for the reduction of the French West-Indies. Captain Rogers commands this squadron of nine frigates.

Various are the conjectures with respect to the business of these vessels, but we are led to suppose that it is conciliatory; perhaps on the spoilation subject; perhaps to pass the hurricane months only; perhaps they are destined to intercept provision vessels bound to France. The field of conjecture is wide, and we hope the public will be relieved from it by our next publication, as it is probable that the *cabinet secret* will *leak out* before that time.

June 20. A gentleman in this city has this day received a letter from Albany, which states that a report prevails there of a gentleman's arriving from Vermont, informing that the British, in attempting to erect a fort twenty miles within the territory of the United States, were resisted by force; that eleven British and seven Americans were slain. We give this as a mere report, and there is reason to doubt the truth of it, as other letters from Albany do not mention it.

LANSINGBURGH, *June* 10.

We have just been informed by a gentleman who left Montreal on the 29th ult. that great preparations were making under pretence of defending the Canadians from being plundered by the Vermonteers, which they have been led to believe, from reports industriously circulated, no doubt for the purpose of calling out the militia, and uniting the Canadians against the states. The forts are putting in the best state of defence, and many boats are building, one of 70 oars was launched last week, alleged to be for carrying provisions. No account of col. Simcoe having taken a new position was known when he left that place.—*Ten thousand troops* were expected to arrive from Europe, as *provisions* were so *cheap*, that soldiers could subsist much more comfortably than in England, and be ready for an expedition at any moment. Lord Dorchester was daily looked for from Quebec, to review the troops, militia, forts, &c. &c.

BALTIMORE, *June* 21.

Copy of a letter from the attorney employed by the captains of American vessels captured at St. Pierre's in Martinique.

The court of admiralty having required that each claimant in the American causes, should give by way of security for double costs, pursuant to act, the joint and several bonds of himself and some reputable citizen, to pay sixty joes to the captors in case of condemnation; it being deemed impossible for you to obtain, and it being therefore the unanimous resolution of you all, not to give the security demanded; I this day made a motion to the court, to hear argument of counsel in the American claims, one for all, without security, before the time for giving security should expire—that motion by the court was rejected. As you continue to persist in your resolution, and as all that could be done by me whilst that resolution was fixed on your part, has been attempted without success, the immediate consequence will be the adjudication of your vessels. I cannot but consider the law as a hard one, which deters a claimant from urging a just right, by interposing a security operating in the nature of a penalty, to be certainly forfeited upon failure of success, whatever might have been the probable grounds of the claim; as that claim can only be received on oath, and stands opposed to the unsupported charges of the libel; it would seem more consonant to the law of nations and general justice, that upon filing a claim on oath, libellant and claimant should mutually give security to each other to pay costs of suit, and costs only, and this after all, at the discretion of the judge. Whatever have been your motives that produced your resolution not to give security, whether the general impossibility of doing it, or other circumstances of your particular situation and information, it certainly may be defended on the following principles. I have told you, and it is a point not to be doubted, that the judge is bound to give sentence of acquital or condemnation upon the ships papers, and upon the preparatory examination, whether a claim be filed or not. I do not see after a claim is filed on oath, though no security be given, how the judge can, in giving sentence exclude such testimony from the causes.

Your preparatory examination contains however, nearly all that is in your claim, and certainly no grounds of condemnation. The judgment, therefore, will, in either case, be upon the same proofs, and the only use of security will be to obtain argument of counsel. That argument will be allowed in three cases to determine all you may not hope after the declaration of the judge to-day, and security given in three cases, would not suspend or save the condemnation of all others. By only giving security on all, could any one or three be allowed to be argued? In forty libels, the security amounts to two thousand four hundred joes; equal to four thousand three hundred and twenty pounds sterling. Before therefore, you can have the opportunity of defence, you must add that sum to the capture. That additional sum is to be put together with the value seized, and the whole is to wait the same adjudication—so much more of American property is to be annexed, and it is to be taken from your friends with all the distress that such a contribution drawn from them must afford. The only probable benefit to be expected, after all, from this security, is what may be obtained from the argument of counsel; and confident, indeed, must he be, who would recommend such a risk at such a price. The resolution therefore, which you have taken without me, although I cannot legally recommend, I cannot entirely disapprove of, and as there is a remedy ever given by the act to the persons concerned in interest, by way of appeal, as I am also of opinion, that the not giving security is not a default, in consequence of which judgment will be upon the default, but there must still be an adjudication upon the merits, as they appear upon the ship's papers, and preparatory examinations. I recommend to you, if you do nothing further here, to give immediate notice at your respective times of arrival in America, to all persons concerned, that they may take such measures as seem good to them under the circumstances of the act.

G. W. JORDAN.

St. Pierre's, Martinique, April 25, 1794.

To the captains of American vessels,
seized at Martinique.

ST. PIERRE'S.

GENTLEMEN,

Copy.

According to what my former letters had taught you to expect, the judge of admiralty proceeded yesterday to the adjudication of your vessels, and by one undistinguishing sentence condemned all. The grounds of the sentence as reduced into writing with all the expedition of which I was capable during the short time that cause given to the business—were

"The violations of the first and second instructions:
"The assistance given to bad men in a bad cause:
"And because you were, and were to be considered as the enemies of Great-Britain."

I do not know that these distinct reasons were then distinctly given, but they were expressed as the motives of a judgment declared in very few words, and in scarcely as many sentences.

We the American citizens, masters and supercargoes of the vessels illegally detained at this island, having met together (and being about to depart) for the purpose of collecting materials to form an address to the representatives of our country, in congress assembled, state the following circumstances:

THAT having sailed from America between the months of November and February, and arrived at this port within the period aforementioned, were here transacting our lawful business as we had usually done.—That on or about the 3d of February, the British fleet and army commenced the blockade of said island. That on the 17th of February aforesaid this town surrendered to British forces, and on the following day officers and boats from the ships of war were sent on board our respective vessels, our colours torn down, our sails unbent, ourselves and seamen ordered into their boats, without being permitted to take a change of cloaths, or secure our cabins and trunks; were carried on board a ship of war, and after undergoing an insulting examination and treated with the utmost contempt, were carried on board a prison ship; here we were crowded together to the amount of 250 persons, in a small ship with a single deck, without any kind of provisions, except what we received from our friends on shore, and even that with great difficulty, as they forbid any boat coming along side. We remained in this situation three days; during which time we made applications to the commodore, captain Nugent, of the ship Veteran, for something to keep us from starving, were answered by the said Nugent, to starve and be damned, or procure victuals for ourselves; previous to this he threatened to cut off the ears of a captain Garland, provided he found any thing deficient on board his sloop, whom he called a prize, said Garland being an American owner and master from Philadelphia.

A captain Salisbury, of the ship Beaulieu, treated us also on a certain occasion, as bad—accusing us of robbing our vessels, when, many days previous to this, we were on board of a prison ship with our seamen, and our boats taken from us. This was done merely as a cover to the plunder daily made use of on our vessels by his officers and seamen.

That we remained in the prison ship some time before the masters were permitted to go on shore; and that a number of our officers and seamen have died in consequence of their confinement, and others, although citizens of the United States, were forcibly dragged on board their ships of war, particularly the mate of the ship Betsey, captain George, of Philadelphia, was whipped at the gun on board the Beaulieu frigate, and sent to serve on board the Sans Culottes, as a seaman, after he was taken at St. Pierre's. That if it had not been by the interposition of some of our friends on shore, we should have undoubtedly suffered for the want of the necessaries of life. That a number of us have had our cloathing and money stolen out of our vessels, and when we requested to be informed the reason why we were thus treated, we were informed that we had disobeyed the king's instructions of the 6th of November, forbidding us to afford any supplies to the enemies of Great-Britain, when it was impossible we could have had any knowledge of that event.—That from the time we were dispossessed of our vessels, they were abandoned to the most disgraceful plunder and depredation. That we were several times ordered to embark, or be considered as prisoners; but that justice due to our employers hardened us to their threats, with a determination on our side to seek for further satisfaction; and in short, we have been treated with more cruelty and inhumanity than nations at war usually treat their prisoners.

After a tedious suspence of more than a month, we were informed that a court of vice-admiralty was established; we were then libelled, and another month had nearly elapsed before we had seen even the shadow of a trial, (previous to our condemnation, our vessels were sold without the smallest information given us, but on the contrary they denied that the sales of any American vessels were to take place that day) and when it did commence, our attorney was denied the privilege of argument, after being at the expence of one hundred and fifty joes to invite him down to plead our cause; however, as we understood (the judge by the name of Robertson, who was appointed for the purpose of condemning us) a machine or tool of our ——— who had granted several certificates of the condemnation of our vessels previous to the day of trial; such like reasons taught us to believe that his avarice and loyalty would overbalance his justice, we declined adding to their plunder, as it was not in our power to give what he demanded as security. He therefore condemned us as good and lawful prizes to the captors.

FORM of PRAYER,

Offered at Saint Fargeau, in the department of Jonne, by GERMAIN RUBIGNI, at the close of the meeting of the popular society of that place.

[Translated from a late French Gazette.]

OH Supreme Intelligence:—Thou who created upon the earth Man and Liberty—Thou whose works were insulted when man was degraded, who is one of thy works—Thou whose worship and sacred doctrines were also profaned during the deplorable ignorance of so many barbarous ages—Thou whose goodness didst suffer, during so long a time, altars to be erected to lies, and to seduce man, by a vicious pomp, from the real object of his devotion, which was only Thee!—God of nations—listen to our patriotic songs—to the accent of liberty—to those of our society—and be witness to the triumphs of freedom which thou dost occasion us to enjoy—Eternal Being—be for ever celebrated—the days of imposture have vanished like a shadow—the prophecy of Hosea is accomplished—the people are at length delivered from the ferocious tyranny of princes and of kings, those priests and idols of legendary story—the worship of man is become pure, and of course will become devoted only to Thee and to the country.

Supreme Being! Cause every where wisdom and order, justice and happiness, to revive. Spread torrents of light on the paths of liberty, so that all the nations of the world may be thereby enlightened.—

Let a patriotic flame for ever brighten the revolutionary ſtorm, purifying it from all traces of vice or corruption, and leaving it the eſſence of every virtue.—Let the tables of the Rights of Man, deſcended from the Holy Mountain, be preſented to future generations, that they may never forget the dignity of man, and his duty towards Thee and his country.

Supreme Intelligence!—There is but one God—it is only Thee—who ruleth in all worlds—the univerſe is thy temple—therein is diſcharged thy morals and thy power—our hearts are thy altars—this is the ſanctuary in which thy juſtice muſt create an abhorrence of crimes, a love for virtue, and a reſpect for the laws—Finiſh, O finiſh then, tutelar Deity, the triumphs of Liberty, and we will bear the glorious trophies in honour of Thee, to the Temple of Reaſon.

Infinite Being! Author of Nature! Let the bloſſoms which decorate the ſpring, ſpeedily become fruits—Let the earth be covered with grain, and with harveſts, and new inſtances of the beneficence of Thy Providence, and thereby ſecond the efforts of a people of brothers, who only fight for liberty, and whoſe aſpirations are only towards Thee!

ANNAPOLIS, *June 26.*

RULE as to the ſailing of the veſſels of war of the belligerent nations, from the United States.

WHEN any veſſel, whether of war or merchandize, public or private, belonging to any belligerent nation, ſhall depart from the United States, beyond the juriſdictional line of the United States, on the ocean; and a veſſel of war whether public or private, belonging to another of the belligerent nations being adverſe, ſhall at the time of the departure of the firſt mentioned veſſel, be within ſuch juriſdictional line, the laſt mentioned veſſel of war ſhall not ſail beyond ſuch juriſdiction line, until the expiration of twenty-four hours after the departure of the firſt mentioned veſſel. If any veſſel of war belonging to a belligerent nation, ſhall ſail, contrary to the foregoing rule, ſhe ſhall be deemed to have violated the law of nations, and the government of the United States will take meaſures for cauſing to be reſtored any prize taken by her, and brought within the power of the United States.

This rule ſhall commence forthwith, and ſhall be notified to all the foreign miniſters, reſiding near the United States.

True copy. GEO. TAYLOR, jun. ch. clk.

June 18th, 1794.

An ACT further extending the time for receiving on loan the domeſtic debt of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the domeſtic debt of the United States which ſhall not have been ſubſcribed in purſuance of the act, entitled, "An act for extending the time for receiving on loan that part of the domeſtic debt of the United States, which may not have been ſubſcribed prior to the firſt day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three," be and the ſame is hereby further extended from and after the laſt day of June enſuing, until the laſt day of December next incluſively on the ſame terms and conditions as are contained in the act, entitled, "An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States." Provided, That the books for receiving the ſaid ſubſcriptions ſhall be opened only at the treaſury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That ſuch of the creditors of the United States as have not ſubſcribed and ſhall not ſubſcribe to the ſaid loan, ſhall nevertheleſs receive during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, a rate per centum on the amount of ſuch of their demands, as have been regiſtered, or as ſhall be regiſtered, at the treaſury conformable to the directions in the act, entitled, "An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," equal to the intereſt which would be payable to them as ſubſcribing creditors.

Approved, May 30th 1794.

An ACT to authoriſe the preſident of the United States to lay, regulate and revoke embargoes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the preſident of the United States be, and he hereby is authoriſed and empowered, whenever in his opinion the public ſafety ſhall ſo require, to lay an embargo on all ſhips and veſſels in the ports of the United States, or upon the ſhips and veſſels of the United States, or the ſhips and veſſels of any foreign nation, under ſuch regulations as the circumſtances of the caſe may require, and to continue or revoke the ſame, whenever he ſhall think proper. And the preſident is hereby fully authoriſed to give all ſuch orders to the officers of the United States, as may be neceſſary to carry the ſame into full effect: *Provided,* The authority aforeſaid ſhall not be exerciſed, while the congreſs of the United States ſhall be in ſeſſion: And any embargo which may be laid by the preſident, as aforeſaid, ſhall ceaſe and determine in fifteen days from the actual meeting of congreſs, next after laying the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall continue and be in force until fifteen days after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of congreſs, and no longer.

Approved, June the fourth, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

Annapolis. 35 F. GREEN.

To be SOLD,

FIVE hundred and ninety-four acres of LAND, lying in Harford county, within three miles of navigable water, well ſituated with reſpect to places of public worſhip, mills and markets, has a great quantity of valuable timber, ſuch as white oak, black oak, cheſnut and poplar growing on it, and has a ſtream of water running through it, upon which a ſaw mill may be erected at a ſmall expence, to run ſeven or eight months in the year. The title is indiſputable. For terms apply to THOMAS HALL, Eſquire, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber living near Warwick, in Cæcil county.

RICHARD K. HEATH.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the poſt-office, Upper-Marlborough, if not taken up before the firſt July, will be ſent to the general poſt-office as dead letters.

CAPTAIN HENRY TRIBLE,
John Mifflin, jun.
Edward Nicholls,
Doctor William Baker,
Tobias Belt,
Richard Stoneſtreat,
Major William Brogden,
Joſeph Smith,
Thomas Eagan, Eſquire,
Allen Bowie,
Badſon Naylor,
George Arnot Barber,
Thomas Parmer,
Zadock Duvall,
Edward L. Wailes,
John Scott,
Mrs. Oden.

S. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

THE ſubſcriber having been appointed executor on the eſtate of JAMES SWANN, in the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and being determined on a ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, deſires ſuch perſons as may have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, if any there be, to exhibit ſuch claims on or before the firſt day of September next, at this place, as any claim appearing thereafter will be for ever precluded.

WILLIAM SWANN.

Allen's Freſh, 11th June, 1794.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, this day, a mulatto man, native of Hiſpaniola, called BENJAMIN, and ſometimes JOHN, (which laſt name was given him in this city) about thirty-ſix years of age, ſtrong made, ſix feet high, black eyed, full and brown faced, marked with the ſmall-pox, large noſe, black hair queued, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, carried with him a trunk containing a great many cloaths. The ſubſcriber had ſtolen from him, laſt week, a hundred and fifty dollars, and ſtrongly ſuſpects the ſaid mulatto of having taken them. Such a perſon cannot but be very dangerous in this ſtate. Whoever will apprehend him, and have him confined in priſon, here or in Baltimore-town, will receive the above reward of SIX POUNDS, from Mr. PERIER, a French gentleman, reſiding in this city, next door to the poſt-office.

GIRARD.

N. B. Any perſon who apprehends him ſhall be entitled to receive, in addition to the above reward, one half of the ſtolen money which he may have in poſſeſſion when taken.

Annapolis, June 22, 1794.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, at Benedict-town, in Charles county, on Thurſday the third day of July next, for READY MONEY,

FOUR valuable NEGROES, one man and three likely boys, late the property of JOHN CARTWRIGHT, deceaſed.

HENRY TUBMAN.

St. Mary's county, June 3, 1794.

To be DISPOSED of, at PRIVATE SALE, for CASH, or BARTERED for TOBACCO,

A LIKELY healthy negro WOMAN, about twenty-three years of age, ſhe is well accuſtomed to all kinds of houſe-work, and ſpeaks the German language well, has no fault, but is ſold becauſe her maſter has more of the ſex than he has occaſion for. For further particulars inquire of the printers hereof.

June 12, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber intends to apply to the auditor of the treaſury, for the renewal of the following deſtroyed certificates:—

No. 82687, on intereſt from January, 1782, for 525⅓/₉₀ dollars, final ſettlements, iſſued to John C. Jones, loſt on the twenty-fourth July, 1788, at Cedar Point, waſhed away by the overflowing of the river in my houſe.

No. 8176 and 8181, on intereſt from the eighth of May, 1779, for 500 dollars each, Pennſylvania loan-office, iſſued to Margaret Murray, and 4477 final ſettlements, iſſued to cornet William Murdock, Amond's corps, loſt the twenty-ninth January, 1793, near Baltimore, in the mail going to Philadelphia.

JOHN C. JONES.

Cedar Point, 24th June, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ZEPHANIAH TURNER, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them legally authenticated, to

MARY TURNER, Executrix.

Port-Tobacco, May 15th, 1794.

In virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor, paſſed the ſeventh of February laſt, the ſubſcriber will, after the twentieth of July next, and between that time and the firſt day of Auguſt following, at his houſe in Calvert county, DISPOSE of at PRIVATE SALE,

THE REAL PROPERTY of which LOCK CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, died ſeized, altogether or in convenient parcels, on the following terms: The purchaſer or purchaſers to bond, with approved ſecurity, for payment of the purchaſe money, and intereſt thereon, within two years from the time of ſale, the land not to be conveyed until the ſale ſhall be confirmed by the chancellor, and the purchaſe money and intereſt ſhall be fully diſcharged. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the lands alluded to, will apply to major RICHARD CHEW, of Anne-Arundel county, to whoſe dwelling plantation they lie contiguous.

The creditors of the ſaid LOCK CHEW are requeſted to exhibit their ſeveral claims to the chancellor, within ſix months from the firſt day of Auguſt next, in conformity with the directions of the ſaid decree.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Truſtee.

Calvert county, June 12, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the court for Anne-Arundel county, at the enſuing September term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land in ſaid county, called The LEVEL, and alſo to mark and bound that part of the Level belonging to him, according to the proviſions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, June, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to leave this part of the country in a ſhort time, finds it neceſſary to remind thoſe perſons who are indebted to him on his private account, or as partner with his brother, Dr. JAMES MURRAY, that it is neceſſary their ſeveral accounts ſhould be cloſed in a ſhort time, for this purpoſe he has appointed Mr. JOHN STEWART, at Dr. James Murray's, to ſettle and receive the ſeveral balances that are due, and he is alſo directed to uſe compulſory methods in every inſtance where it may be neceſſary.

W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately diſcovered in circulation, and on tracing the ſame were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably firſt iſſued; to avoid impoſition, it is thought neceſſary to give the following deſcription of them, by which they may be readily detected:—

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand ſide of the note.

The paper on which they are printed is more ſoft and tender, the ſtrokes of the letters in the engraving are in general ſtronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

The ſignature, *Wm. Patterſon,* is badly done; the ſtrokes of all the letters are ſtiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flouriſh under the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, ſo that the ſum may be more or leſs, at pleaſure.

No true Poſt Notes of the alphabetical mark above deſcribed, have been lately iſſued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders, or any of them, of the following deſcription, viz.

The perſon or perſons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

WM. PATTERSON, Preſident of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 7, 1794.

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring ſtates are requeſted to republiſh the above.

To be RENTED,

And entered on immediately,

A HOUSE and LOT in Port-Tobacco, with every convenience to it, formerly occupied by Dr. Warren. A good garden and ſpring can be made convenient to it. For terms apply at the Poſt-Office, in Port-Tobacco.

March 20, 1794.

To be SOLD,

On reaſonable terms,

A BEAUTIFULL thorough bred MARE, and FILLEY at her foot. The above mare is this ſeaſon covered by HIGH-FLYER. For particulars apply to

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. She was got by Mr. Galloway's Old Selim, and dam of Mr. Ogle's Badger.

London-town, May 30, 1794.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for PROPERTY in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate on Chesepeake-Bay, between Sandy Point and the mouth of Severn river, containing about the quantity of 150 acres of strong level LAND, bounded on the east by the bay, and on the west by Scocher's creek, which last affords a very good harbour for vessels. There is on said land some very valuable white oak timber, and a quantity of marsh, which with care and attention will produce a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a small dwelling, and an apple orchard.

Any person inclining to barter for, or purchase the above property, it is expected would wish to view the land, therefore a further description is unnecessary.

Mr James Mots, living adjoining the premises, will shew the same to any person wishing to see it. An indisputable title in fee simple will be given to the purchaser, by *Lancelot Warfield*. For terms apply to colonel *Elijah Robeson*, on Magothy, or the subscriber.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

May 20, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS HOPEWELL, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to hand them in, properly authenticated, for payment, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

CLARE G. HOPEWELL, Executrix.

May 26, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Padsworth Farm, on the 20th of April last, a mulatto girl named JENNY, about nineteen years of age, remarkably stout and handsome, with strait black hair; had on when she went away, a fine white muslinet jacket and petticoat, a high crowned black beaver hat, with a narrow riband round it, blue sash, cotton stockings, and leather shoes, with high heels; she took with her sundry articles of apparel, among others a red moreens petticoat, and a red and white calico jacket. I am informed she said, after she left home, that she had leave from her mistress to hire herself, and that she was then looking for a place, and it seems she crossed Patapico river a few days afterwards and went to Baltimore town in the stage. As she was raised in that place and has relations there, it is probable she is harboured among them. She is entirely unacquainted with all kinds of house work, and is subject to a hoarse cough, and has some scars on her back and shoulders, occasioned by her being scalded when a child. Whoever will apprehend said girl, and bring her to the subscriber, living about one mile from Queen-Anne, or secure her so that she may be had again, shall receive the above reward, if taken in this state, if out of it THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges.

ABRAHAM CLARK, Manager.

Prince-George's county, June 2, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Tuesday the 20th ult. from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near the Governor's Bridge, negro HARRY, a likely well made fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 26 years of age; had on and took with him, a blue frize or duffil coat, an over jacket and breeches of white plains, new ticklenburg shirt, felt hat, and country made shoes and stockings; he will probably endeavour to pass for a free man, by the name of Bolton, as he hath for some time past said he descended from a free woman of that name, and hath attended the general court several terms to petition for his freedom, but could never produce any evidence to induce any gentleman of the bar to file a petition for him. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS if taken up within twenty miles of home, and if at a greater distance the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL TYLER.

June 2, 1794.

Richard Tootell and Co.

Respectfully inform the citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county;

THOUGH he intends to the West-Indies, the company will open a large and general assortment of WET and DRY GOODS, in this city—They will buy tobacco, corn, barley, wheat, lumber of all kinds, cord wood, oyster shells, for lime, for which they will give the HIGHEST PRICE; he wants NEGROES of all kinds, buys and sells horses, &c.

Annapolis, May 21, 1794.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he still carries on his HAT MANUFACTORY in this city, opposite Messr. RIDGELY and EVANS's store; he has furnished himself with every article necessary in his branch, and flatters himself, by his attention to business, to give satisfaction to his customers. He has on hand a large assortment of fine and coarse fashionable hats, which he will sell low for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers.

JOHN LONG.

N. B. Fine and coarse hats made at the above manufactory.

Annapolis, May 14, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we the subscribers mean to apply to the next county court, to be holden for Saint-Mary's county, at Leonard-town, in the said county, on the first Monday in August next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called SAINT WINEFRED'S FREEHOLD, lying and being in said county, on Saint-Clement's Bay, according to the directions of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1786, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

E. PLOWDEN,
THOMAS ALLSTAN,
WILLIAM GOODRUM,
RICHARD MASON.

May 19th, 1794.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE,
Administrator de bonis non.

December 5. 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wednesday the 26th of March, from the subscriber, living at Allen's Fresh, a bright mulatto slave named PHILL CARTER, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a small scar on his forehead, a round face, full of pimples, his ankles crack very much when he walks, he has been accustomed to attend on horses, and waiting about a house; had on and took with him a new parson's gray cloth coat, with three buttons on each of the sleeves and pocket, a striped waistcoat, and fasinet breeches, mixt stockings, new coarse shoes, and a round hat, also a striped coat, buff cassimer jacket and breeches; he stole before he went off a large sum of money, and on the 18th of April he came to my plantation and stole a small sorrel mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh thus, W, about twelve hands high. I am informed he has passed as a free man, and has sold goods, and said that he traded to Alexandria, George-town, and Annapolis; it is very possible that he is gone to Baltimore, as his father is living there on Howard's Hill, and is a drayman, his name is JAMES CARTER. Whoever apprehends the said negro and mare, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward. SIXTEEN DOLLARS will be given for the negro, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.

RICHARD MASON.

N. B All masters of vessels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril

Allen's Fresh, Charles county, May 12, 1794.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me last Saturday; he crossed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Island on Sunday, about nine o'clock, and stole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coatee and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue surtout, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very likely lad, well made, wears a queue, some little plaits in his wool, and dresses very fashionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well sized, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for Dick, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PACA.

Baltimore-town, April 9, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of both HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1794, a negro man named CÆSAR, about forty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, a stout well made fellow, except his legs, which are rather small in proportion to his body, and walking bend very much forward; the said fellow has been brought up to plantation work, and can [illegible] with the whip saw; he had on when he ran away a pair of cotton breeches, osnabrig shirt, and fearnought coat, and it is probable he took with him some other cloaths. Any person taking up the said fellow and bringing him home, or confining him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

June 12, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the honourable justices of Calvert county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the said county, on the waters of the Chesapeake bay, and in all Saint's Parish, called and known by the name of PARKER'S CHANCE (part whereof is in his possession) or so much of the said tract of land as may be necessary to alter and alienate part of the same, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JEREMIAH BADEN.

Calvert county, June 6, 1794.

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thousand acres of LAND, lying on South river, about nine miles from Annapolis; said land is divided into three tenements, all well improved, and abounding in timber of the first quality.

There is also on said land a good MILL, now in good order, running two pair of stones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in a timothy, and much more may be made with very little expence. The above land will be sold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers. Persons inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Bear's creek, Anne-Arundel county, May 10, 1794.

EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

* * Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, some time about the last of December, or first of January past, a PACKET (which contained a number of papers) directed to THOMAS MARSH FORMAN. The papers can be of no use or value to any one but the subscriber, who will feel himself much obliged to the finder, or the person who has the possession of the packet, if they will deliver it, with the enclosed papers, to major SWAN, of Baltimore, who will pay the above reward, for

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

April 10, 1794.

THOSE creditors of WILLIAM COURTS, late of Charles county, deceased, who did not exhibit to the administratrix their claims, legally proved, on the twenty-eighth of October last, are hereby requested to attend at MILTON HILL, in said county, on the eighth day of July next, with their claims properly authenticated.

BETSEY COURTS, administratrix.

Charles county, May 10, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late ROBERT BRENT, of Charles county, are requested once more to exhibit them properly attested, on or before the fifth day of June next, as this executor is bound to close the administration upon this estate, and settle finally at the next orphans court for Charles county.

R. BRENT, Executor.

May 20, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.